

ABSTRACT

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“Healthy Society Beyond Frontiers”
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RS-030

Title: Comparison of Breast Massage to Stimulate Breast Milk and to Reduce Postpartum Stress by Nursing Staff, Husband, and Self-Massage

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Institution: *Registered Nurses 7-8 Private ward, Uttaradit Hospital, Uttaradit Province, Thailand.*

Objectives: To reduce the level of stress to postpartum women and to compare the results of the breast massage to stimulate breast milk.

Materials and Methods: Low milk supply is sometimes a breast-feeding problem making postpartum women to stress because they think they have not enough breast milk for her baby. This stress can interfere her to be postpartum depression. To give knowledge about how to massage on breast to husband and postpartum after divided into three experimental groups including nurse breast massage group, husband breast massage group and postpartum breast massage herself group. The study design is randomized double-blind clinical trial. Measure the amount of milk and level of stress. To start from 2 to 48 hours after childbirth massage on breast about 10 minutes by massager groups every 4 hours before breastfeeding measurement by expression on breast have level score and measurement the level of stress two times to start 2 and 48 hours after childbirth by stress test. Using Statistic analysis was multilevel analysis by STATA Program.
Results: the stimulation of the massage breast milk by husband has amount of flow milk more than another group in 48 hours. Stress level in post partum period can reduce level by husband relationship care because in the first 1-2 days after childbirth mothers need the helping from nurse and family.

Conclusion: Postpartum massages on breasts could increase the quantity of lactation and to lactate more and reducing stress.

Keywords: Breast massage, husband relationship care, stress level

RS-031

Title: Distribution and Utilization of Antibiotics in Health Promoting Hospitals, Medical Clinics and Pharmacies in Thailand

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Institutions: ¹International Health Policy Program Ministry of Public Health, ²Food and Drug Administration Ministry of Public Health, ³Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital Mahidol University, Bangkok 10700, Thailand.

Objectives: To investigate the patterns of antibiotic distribution and utilization among health promoting hospitals, medical clinics, and pharmacies

Materials and Methods: A cross-sectional survey using self-administered questionnaires was conducted in 27 districts of 9 purposive sampling provinces during April and May 2012. The response rate was 52% (598 questionnaires) in which 273 of them were from health promoting hospitals, 107 from private medical clinics and 218 from pharmacies.

Results: Of the 47 antibiotics surveyed; 22, 35 and 36 items were available at health promoting hospitals, medical clinics and pharmacies, respectively. Almost all antibiotics in health promoting hospitals are listed in category A and B in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM). Medical clinics and pharmacies had antibiotics

listed in all category A to D in the NLEM. Medical clinics and pharmacies had higher rates of antibiotic utilization for potential self-limited diseases than those in health promoting hospitals (40-60% vs. 20-30%, correspondingly). Most physicians in medical clinics (77%) agreed with the prescription-only measure for all antibiotics. Fewer nurses and other health professionals in health promoting hospitals and pharmacists in pharmacies (24% and 5% respectively) agreed with such measure. The terms 'antimicrobial agents' (36-55%) and 'anti-inflammatory agents' (19-25%) were used more often in all three settings than the term 'antibiotics' (11-28%).

Conclusion: The regulation of antibiotic distribution should be more restrictive. Such regulatory measures along with measures to promote rational use of antibiotics should be executed simultaneously.

Keywords: Antibiotic, antibiotic distribution, health promoting hospital, private medical clinic, pharmacy

RS-032

Title: Epstein-Barr Virus as a Risk Factor of Cervical Cancer by Association with High Risk Human Papillomavirus Episome

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Objectives: Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV) is an etiologic factor in multiple types of cancer that primarily develop in lymphocytes and epithelial cells. To explore the role of EBV in high risk human papillomavirus (HR-HPV) induced carcinogenesis, the correlation of EBV infection with HPV physical status was investigated.

Materials and Methods: Cervical tissues consisting of no squamous intraepithelial lesion (noSIL, 38 cases), low grade SIL (LSIL, 85 cases), high grade SIL (HSIL, 81 cases) and cervical carcinoma (CA, 38 cases) were extracted for RNA and DNA using Trizol. DNA was used to detect EBV and HPV by PCR, dot blot hybridization assay and reverse line blot hybridization assay. The physical status of HR-HPV was investigated by amplification of papillomavirus oncogene transcripts assay using the extracted RNA.

Results: EBV detection rate in HPV positive cases increased with increasing severity of cervical lesion: noSIL (23.7%), LSIL (29.4%) and HSIL (48.2%). Co-detection of HPV and EBV was significantly higher in HSIL+CA (36.13%) than noSIL+LSIL (13.82%). Physical status could be investigated in 60 HR-HPV cases (12 cases of noSIL+LSIL and 48 cases of HSIL+CA). Only episome was found in noSIL+LSIL. In HSIL+CA, episome was found significantly more often in EBV-HPV co-infections (69.2%) than HPV infection alone (31.8%) whereas integration was found significantly more often in HPV infection alone (68.2%) than EBV-HPV co-infections (30.8%).

Conclusion: These results reveal novel information of EBV as a risk factor correlated with HPV episome and suggest that EBV-HPV co-infections in cervix may modulate cervical cancer progression.

Keywords: Human papillomavirus, Epstein-Barr virus, cervical cancer, HPV physical status